Daily Report

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Nakayama Comments at Trade Talks on Farm Policy

OW2104022090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0051 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Report by Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, April 20 KYODO—Trade ministers from 29 developed and developing countries ended two days of talks here Friday [20 April] with an agreement to formulate a way to govern trade in agriculture, services and other sectors vital to global economic growth for years ahead.

But the agreement was clouded by a marathon dispute between the United States and the 12-nation European Community over farm trade, notably over export subsidies, delegates said.

They said EC Vice President Frans Andriessen called "unrealistic" a U.S. proposal to end, in five years, all export subsidies by member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

He said the U.S. plan is tantamount to a "zero option" and does not form the basis for negotiation.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills said the American proposal to terminate internal support and import barriers as well as export subsidies does not require immediate action but is part of long-term farm reform.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, the chief Japanese delegate, told the informal GATT ministerial meeting on the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks that GATT member countries should be allowed to take steps to ensure enough supply of "basic foodstuffs."

Without identifying rice, he argued that Japanese agricultural policy protects food security, the environment, and rural lifestyles.

Nakayama went on to say that Japan has become the world's largest net farm importer. Its food self-sufficiency has dropped to 49 percent, Japanese officials said.

"All things considered, this meeting does represent sufficient progress" in key areas such as agriculture, textiles, tariff and non-tariff barriers, and safeguards, U.S. delegate Julius Katz said after the meeting.

He attributed the progress to a political commitment and a desire to succeed by ministers from the key GATT member countries attending the two-day meeting.

Asked to elaborate about farm trade, Katz said the ministers agreed to produce a framework on negotiating "substantial reductions" in internal support, export subsidies, and import barriers.

As for textiles, he said at a news conference, the ministers agreed to come up with a way to integrate the multi-fiber arrangement into GATT after it expires in July 1991.

Chief Australian Delegate Neal Blewett said Friday at the start of the debate on agriculture that the Uruguay Round's success hinges upon an agreement on trade in agriculture.

But delegates from developing countries such as India said their countries deserve special consideration because more than 100 countries participate in the Uruguay Round and negotiate agreements on trade-related investment measures, intellectural property protection, and trade in services.

Arthur Dunkel, secretary general of the GATT and chairman of the Trade Negotiating Committee, said he anticipates having an outline of negotiations on trade-related investment measures and other sectors ready by the start of a high-level meeting on the Uruguay Round in Geneva in late July.

If things go smoothly as all participating countries hope, the round will be completed by the end of this year after four years of talks.

Urges 'Mutual Concessions'

OW2104052390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Report by Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, April 20 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama called for "a spirit of mutual concessions" Friday [20 April] in bringing the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks to a successful conclusion by the end of this year.

Nakayama made the call on the second and final day of a two-day ministerial meeting aimed at moving the protracted trade talks forward to meet the December deadline.

"This is the final ministerial meeting" of member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), he told reporters after the meeting at the Camino Real Hotel here.

Nakayama said he hoped for the best possible package from the Mexico meeting for discussion in Brussels where ministers will meet December 3-7 to finalize the round, launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay in 1986.

The meeting here brought together trade ministers from 29 developed and developing countries, and delegates said an agreement was reached to faciliate a conceptual framework in July for concluding the GATT round, as scheduled.

"We have to have a spirit of mutual concessions and cooperation" to help make the round a success, Nakayama told reporters, referring to his concluding speech at the plenary session on Friday.

Mexico Commerce Secretary Jaime Serra who chaired the informal ministerial session here said the meeting was "very positive" and achieved "all of the goals" the participants had set.

"We recognized the main obstacles and put a new impetus into the negotiations," Serra told a news conference. He said Mexico's main objectives in the round are to strengthen the GATT rules and eliminate the multifiber arrangement (MFA).

Arthur Dunkel, GATT director general, said at a separate news conference that he is not bothered by a debate about a new world trade organization advocated by Canada and other countries.

Dunkel said he agrees with them on the need for a new structure to oversee the implementation of certain new agreements to be reached under the Uruguay Round.

At his news conference, Nakayama spoke at length of his assessment of the Mexican meeting but dodged questions about Japan's agricultural policies, including its near total ban on rice imports.

He said he will report the outcome of the informal ministerial meeting to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other ministers upon returning home.

During the conference, Nakayama repeated Japan's "food security" argument in defending the rice policy. He noted that Austria, South Korea, and Switzerland also stressed the food security issue.

As in previous talks on the Uruguay Round, the United States and the 12-nation European Community were sharply divided over ways to bring discipline to trade in agriculture, one of the thorniest sectors among the 15 negotiating groups under the current round.

EC Vice President Frans Andriessen characterized as "unrealistic" a U.S. proposal to end all export subsidies in five years, arguing it is a "zero option" which leads nowhere.

But U.S. delegate, Ambassador Julius Katz, was more optimistic, declaring, "all things considered, this meeting does represent sufficient progress" in agriculture, textiles, tariff, and nontariff measures and safeguards.

Nakayama said he and other chief delegates spent over two hours Thursday [19 April] night, debating how to report the outcome of the meeting to the world.

He said he strongly opposed issuing a communique because the meeting was informal and many other GATT member countries did not represent themselves here.

Nakayama chaired the previous informal ministerial meeting on the Uruguay Round in Tokyo last November.

To Promote Rice-Market Opening

OW2104134890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama met with the press corps on 20 April at the end of two-day unofficial ministerial talks on the Uruguay Round in Mexico. He said he will promote efforts to coordinate government policy on the issue of opening the Japanese rice market.

Foreign Minister Nakayama emphasized that, to make a success of the Uruguay Round, each country must aim for the most comprehensible agreement possible based on the spirit of conciliation and fairness.

He said that upon returning to Japan, he will talk with Prime Minister Kaifu and the minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; Yamamoto, as to what Japan can do regarding the issue of opening the rice market. He indicated his intention to coordinate government policy, saying it might be necessary to explain to the people, the Diet, and the other ministers concerned.

Mr. Nakayama also pointed to the difficult problems concerning this issue. He noted that self-sufficiency in rice cannot simply be set aside because there are Cabinet as well as Diet resolutions concerning the issue.

The unofficial ministerial talks in Mexico reached an agreement on working out a framework for future negotiations including agricultural issues by 23 July of this year when a GATT trade negotiation committee will meet.

Mr. Nakayama's comments show that Japan has reached the point where it cannot avoid facing the rice-market issue.

Events Relating to Israeli Weapons Controversy

Antigua Seeks Sarfati Extradition

FL2304135590 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Report by Rickey Singh]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 21, CANA—An Israeli army officer who wanted to set up a weapons training school in Antigua and Barbuda is being sought for questioning by the Colombian Government in its investigations into drug-related crimes, an investigator appointed by the Antigua and Barbuda Government has said. But the Israeli Government said it was not its policy to extradite citizens and in any case there was no extradition treaty between the two countries, Lawrence Barcella Jr. reported.

Barcella Jr., an American lawyer-investigator, was appointed by the Antigua and Barbuda foreign minister, Lester Bird, to probe the shipment of Israeli arms through Antigua and Barbuda to Colombian drug traffickers in April 1989. The man being sought by Colombia has been identified as Colonel Yair Gal Klein.

The Antigua and Barbuda Government, meantime, is seeking the extradition of another Israeli, Maurice Sarfati, in connection with the arms shipment.

On Friday [20 April] night Antigua and Barbuda Prime Minister Vere Bird broke his silence on the two-week old controversy by indicating in a brief broadcast statement that those responsible must be brought to justice. But Bird, speaking after the second of two special meetings of his cabinet that dealt specifically with reports of Antigua's involvement in the transhipment of illegal arms to Colombia, stopped short of announcing his preparedness to immediately authorise a judicial probe into the matter. Lester Bird has been demanding the judicial probe and says he will boycott cabinet meetings until he gets it.

The commander of the Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force, Lt. Colonel Clyde Walker, told CANA that it was Colonel Klein who had approached the Antiguan authorities, through a company known as "Spearhead Limited", to establish a weapons training school in the twin-island state. Walker said that during the negotiations about the weapons training school, he learnt from the national security adviser, V.C. Bird Jr., that the plan would have to be abandoned because Lester Bird had raised doubts about winning cabinet's approval in view of Israeli-South African connections. He has denied any personal involvement in the illegal arms shipment.

The national security adviser, who along with Israeli businessman, Sarfati, has been named in a diplomatic note from Colombia to Antigua, has maintained his non-involvement in the arms scandal. He has however confirmed the abandonment of the weapons training school project as proposed by Colonel Klein.

Lester Bird told CANA that he is still waiting on the prime minister to authorise the judicial inquiry. He said he was also awaiting word from Israel "whose cooperation I have sought in naming the identity of the person in the Antigua Defence Force to whom an Israeli army officer presented the arms that arrived here on April 24 last year." In its original April 6 letter of protest to St. John's the Colombian Government said that "a captain in the Israeli military travelled with the (arms) cargo and presented the said cargo to the Armed Forces of Antigua..."

The foreign minister and the trade and industry minister, Hugh Marshall, said that they had attended two special ministerial meetings this week called specifically to discuss the illegal arms shipment. However both officials said that they would continue to boycott the regular weekly meeting of cabinet until the prime minister approves of the full-scale judicial inquiry being demanded.

Dominica's Charles Backs Inquiry

FL2304140790 Bridgetown CANA in English 2124 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 21, CANA—The Dominica Government has voiced support for a judicial enquiry into the shipment of Israeli arms through Antigua and Barbuda to Colombia last year. Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said she fully supported the call by Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird for the enquiry, after Colombia said the shipment had found its way to drug traffickers in Bogota.

Attorney General Brian Alleyne told CANA that the facts about the arms shipment needed to be known and he supports "the highest level enquiry possible". Alleyne said the fight against the illegal drugs trade is an international one in which Caribbean governments and people need to be involved. Alleyne said that the drugs problem in Colombia is a concern to the Caribbean region because of the allegations that the region is being used as a transhipment point.

The Antigua and Barbuda Government says it never ordered or sanctioned the purchase of the arms which transited the country in April 1989.

Cuba, Norway Clash Over NATO Base in Bermuda

FL2404194390 Bridgetown CANA in English 1846 GMT 24 Apr 90

[All names as received]

[Text] United Nations, April 24, CANA—Cuba and Norway which hold opposing views on the future of Bermuda have clashed at the UN [United Nations] over the question of the impact of the British-U.S. military base on the island's political future.

Cuba believes the NATO military facilities on the island were impeding Bermuda's march to independence but Norway contends that no one could prove that the base was blocking self determination. On top of that, claimed Dag Mjaaland, Norway's representative on the UN subcommittee on small territories, the base was providing economic benefits to Bermuda.

Victoria M. Delgado Ramirez, the Cuba official on the sub-committee, urged the panel at a meeting in New York to send a mission to Bermuda to hear for itself what the real situation was concerning independence. She contended that while Bermuda's Premier John Swan was quoted as having said that independence was "no longer a major issue" and that a "majority of the people" didn't want independence at this time, the opposition in the island was saying otherwise and had in fact expressed support for independence.

Ms. Delgado Ramirez charged that despite the improvements in the relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the U.S. with Britian's approval, was continuing

a military presence in Bermuda, emphasizing the island's strategic military importance and was occupying a third of the territory.

But Norway's Mjaaland responded by arguing that for one thing the sub-committee was not empowered to consider the question of military activities of colonial powers. For another, he added, he couldn't see how the military bases were interfering with independence for Bermuda. Mjaaland stated that Bermuda which was benefitting from the bases to the tune of U.S. 80 million dollars every year, a sum generated by the spending of American military personnel, had freely entered an agreement for the base.

Norway found support for its views from Chile whose representative, Fernando Cisternas, had previously complained about Britian's failure to provide the panel with up-to-date information on what was going on in Bermuda. Cisternas said that it was clear that the people of Bermuda were benefitting from the various economic and military agreements now in force there. Those arrangements, he declared, didn't represent an impediment to independence.

Mexico's Salinas Addresses Drug Conference

PA2404144890 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 20 Apr 90 pp 1,9

[Report by Victor Torres]

[Text] Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Guerrero State, 19 April—President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has warned that in the struggle against narcotics trafficking he will not allow interference or violations of the law and of national sovereignty. He said: "Sovereignty is not subject to discussion or examination," because it is inadmissible and out of context to try to enforce the sentences meted out by judicial bodies outside of their borders. The president noted that this would violate the most elementary norms of international law. He stated that he will not allow drug dealers or their pursuers to violate Mexican law.

The president said that he is fighting and he will continue to fight drug trafficking, but he will vigorously persecute those who, under the pretext of fighting drug trafficking, violate the law and human rights, be they Mexican or foreign citizens. The cooperation required to wipe out drug trafficking cannot be used as a pretext to violate the law in our territory or foreign territory, he said.

On reporting the disbandment of 345 drug-trafficking organizations and the seizure of 40 tons of cocaine with a value equal to Mexico's foreign debt, the president said that one does not help the law by acting illegally and pretending to set standards of justice to be applied internally, while setting different standards of justice externally in the struggle against drug trafficking. "Let us cooperate in good faith," he said.

Upon kicking off the ministerial meeting on illegal drug consumption, production, and trafficking, also known as the alliance of the Americas against drug trafficking, the president reiterated that drug trafficking is considered a threat to the security of the state and a health risk. Salinas added that one cannot make concessions or slow down the struggle because there is much to be done in the future. However, international cooperation must be supported by full respect for the sovereignty of each nation.

"This criminal evil can only be fought with the antidote of efficient and respecful cooperation, with the understanding of the effort and of the other's perspective, and with the understanding characteristic of each national reality," he noted.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana; Enrique Alvarez del Castillo, attorney general of the Republic; and Governor Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu. The president said society and government will achieve the expected results in the struggle against drug trafficking through their constant and decisive determination. Salinas noted that drug trafficking and drug dependency are the evils that cause corruption, make people sick, and cause violence wherever they appear. He remarked that there are no exceptions to this.

We have to advance more quickly and with a long-range view, the president added. He said that not all countries are threatened in the same way. Some nations are facing a direct threat of armed confrontation and the risk of destabilization of their institutions; while in other nations, in which conditions of extreme poverty prevail, the cancer of a drug-based economy has appeared.

The president, who spoke before the ministers of member states of the OAS, attorney generals, delegates, and representatives of international organizations, mentioned some of the judicial instruments to be used in eliminating the problem. He said that the bilateral agreements confirm the belief that drug trafficking and drug dependency can only be fought through coordinated, joint, and simultaneous actions.

Salinas explained that Mexico has taken steps to make more professional the official agencies responsible for the elimination of drug crops, the seizure of drugs, and the clearing up of unpunished actions and the corruption inherent in this situation. In addition, Mexico is willing to reach agreements in multilateral and bilateral forums.

Salinas reported that in 16 months the current government has disbanded 345 drug organizations and seized 40 tons of cocaine, an amount greater than that seized in the previous five years.

These figures show the seriousness of Mexico's commitment in the struggle against drugs. It is necessary to stress that the casualties sustained in fighting drug trafficking have not been in vain, he commented.

Drug consumption in Mexico does not reach the "alarming figures it reaches in other regions," he said. By adopting drug-prevention measures and education programs, we can accomplish important achievements that will effectively reduce drug addiction. He added: "We know that the courage of the community and the family is the most formidable instrument to stop consumption. However, we know that changing habits and customs is a long process. We also recognize that these processes are related to economic and cultural factors."

Cuba

Havana Reports Results of Radio Marti Jamming

FL2404115790 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] As was announced at the time, a testing period began on 18 April for the devices designed to neutralize the broadcasts of the so-called Radio Marti which are made against Cuba from U.S. territory illegally and with openly diversionist and counterrevolutionary intentions. During the first stage, the tests resulted in the blocking of these signals on the frequency of 1080 kHz [as heard] in the Havana area between the hours of 0145 and 0645 [0545 to 1045 GMT]. This first stage was completed with total success, and results even better than expected were obtained as the effects of the neutralization were reported in several locations in the provinces bordering Havana.

In this period the usual technical evaluations were made, the transmitters and other assets involved in the operation were adjusted, and the staff participating in this mission were trained. In this period, there were numerous cases showing the populace's support of for measures that give the country the necessary capability to recover its sovereignty over the entire national radioelectric spectrum, especially this frequency which had been usurped by the U.S. Administration.

The results obtained in this first stage make it advisable to move on to the next, in which only the schedule will be changed; the coverage over the same territorial space will be maintained. Starting today, the broadcasts of the so-called Radio Marti on the frequency of 1180 [kHz] in the area of Havana will be blocked between the hours of 0600 and 1200 [1000 and 1600 GMT], which will allow the adjustment work to continue under daytime programming conditions. This new testing schedule will continue for the time necessary to continue to perfect the technical equipment and make progress in creating conditions for a definitive solution to the problem created by the U.S. Administration.

This administration made a unilateral decision to make these broadcasts and has not shown a sign throughout these five years of the least desire to make it possible for Cuba to exercise its right of reciprocity. This action of neutralizing the anti-Cuban radio broadcasts is an unobjectionable sovereign right since it takes place on a frequency whose management in the nation's territory falls to the communications authorities of our country.

TV Marti Protested at Nonaligned Meeting

FL2504122090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca protested in New York at a meeting of Nonaligned Movement ministers that the start of television broadcasts against our country is a new attack. The Cuban foreign minister said that this hostile act by the United States is added to other attacks on Cuba, among which he mentioned the radio broadcasts aimed at destabilizing Cuba.

The Cuban foreign minister hailed the presence of Namibia as a member state of the Nonaligned Movement, and expressed congratulations for the return to the movement of representatives of the Chilean people. Malmierca referred to the connection that exists between peace, security, independence, and development, and proclaimed the need to establish a new international economic order.

The special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement was called by the country holding the presidency of the movement, Yugoslavia, to exchange opinions about the international political and economic situation.

Foreign Ministry Denies Papal Visit Agreement

FL2404135490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1344 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Regarding the remarks attributed to Holy See's News Director Joaquin Navarro Valls, widely reported by international news agencies saying that Pope John Paul II will visit Cuba in December, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba has issued the following statement:

There is no agreement between the Cuban Government and the Vatican regarding the pope's visit to Cuba. Therefore, such reports are groundless.

Risquet, PRC Provincial Leader Exchange Views

FL2404215890 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Chinese leader Lin Ruo met with Jorge Risquet Valdes today. Ruo and Valdes exchanged viewpoints and experiences regarding the political, social, and economic work carried out by the Cuban and Chinese Communist Parties as well as the establishment of friendly and bilateral cooperation ties.

The meeting between Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Chinese Communist Party Committee, and Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, marked the end of a two-day tour through various economic sites in the southern Chinese province of Guangdong. Official sources stated that Guangdong Province is a pioneer in the application of policies of opening and reform, which began to be implemented 10 years ago.

Tomorrow, 25 April, the Cuban PCC delegation will travel to Beijing, where its members will meet with Jiang Zemin, Chinese Communist Party secretary general. This visit will summarize the Cuban delegation's one-week official visit to the PRC, which is the first one conducted by a PCC Politburo member to this country.

After the triumph of the Cuban revolution, Commander Ernesto Che Guevara was the first high-ranking representative of the Cuban revolution to visit the PRC. With his visits in 1959 and 1963, he reestablished friendly relations between the two countries.

Commentary Analyzes Relations With Guyana

FL2404124090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Commentary by Roberto Agudo]

[Text] In the midst of the critical situation the world is experiencing, there are news items, relations, that demonstrate that in the political spectrum not everything is fragmentation, alienating changes, complaints, surprise turns, and selfishness. Beyond social systems, if there is respect, honesty, understanding, sincerity; if each one's difficulties, which are the same, are discussed; if solutions are sought and found; without a doubt advantageous agreements will be reached for all concerned.

We can find an example of this reality in our economic, cultural, sports, scientific, and technical relations with such dissimilar countries—but with similar problems—as Ghana, Brazil, Iraq, and Guyana. Each one, according to its capabilities, according to its needs, contributes what it has in a disinterested way.

To mention a specific case, Cuba and Guyana have exchanged products, and of course experiences, for 15 years. Cuba contributes salt, cement, spare parts for vehicles, and pharmaceutical products; and Guyana sends rice, wood, furniture, and kaolin. Since 1976, when Guyana obtained its independence, this harmonious exchange has been increasing. There were nine cooperation projects 15 years ago; right now there are almost 100.

I spoke recently with Guyanese Ambassador to Cuba Mr. Harold Sahadeo, who opened the diplomatic offices of his country in Havana in 1976. He told me that the cooperation between Cuba and Guyana is a model of exchange between developing countries, some large, some small; but with similar difficulties, and similar problems and needs. Mr. Sahadeo referred to Cuba's medical capabilities and Guyana's needs. Currently the Cuban medical contingent—made up of about 90 specialists, general practitioners, technicians, and aides—is greater in total than all the health personnel there were in Guyana before independence. Guidance and exchange of experiences in sports, education, culture, languages, and light industry are extensive and, of course, increasing.

I think, comrades, that in politics as well as in personal relationships, honesty, sincerity, the will to seek solutions—suitable solutions without reserves, much less advantages or preconditions that put some above others—are vital.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

FL2504123790 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Cuba and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana have signed a bilateral cooperation protocol. Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas and Guyanese Agriculture Minister Patrick McKenzie signed the document. Both stressed the cooperation that the two countries have been carrying out for 15 years. McKenzie expressed thanks for the uninterrupted aid that has existed between Guyana and Cuba.

Major points in the program agreed upon for this year are guidance in health aimed at increasing the Cuban medical contingent in Guyana, and the presence of a considerable number of professors who will teach at the medical school of the University of Georgetown. After the protocol between our country and Guyana was signed, it was reported that the development of economic and industrial cooperation in the areas of fishing and in the ceramics, sugar, and basic industries is planned for this year.

Aldana Presides Over Closing of ICRT Assembly

FL2504025890 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2303 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Carlos Aldana, Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee secretary, presided over the closing of the annual assessment assembly of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute [ICRT] today.

In his closing speech, Aldana described the work of Cuban radio and television as vital especially in view of the population's increasing demands and of the highly complex political and ideological moment the country is experiencing.

Aldana, chief of the PCC Central Committee Department of Revolutionary Orientation, asserted that the ICRT can fulfill the demands raised by the population and the country.

Carlos Aldana stressed that, although without talent one is unable to overcome moments of mediocrity, talent alone is not enough. Aldana stated that it is necessary to show dedication, ideological firmness, devotion, honesty, and ethics.

Finally, Aldana said that increasing demands should be met by increased work and by a true understanding of the specific demands. Aldana urged the ICRT members to perform their duties based on the new work phase that is presently beginning.

Domestic Trade Vice Minister Answers Consumers

FL2400190490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network 1700 GMT in Spanish 24 Apr 90

[Text] Domestic Trade Ministry Resolution No. 63 established the current manufactured goods book at a

national level since 1985. This was reported by Rigoberto Fernandez Leon, vice minister of domestic trade and the ministry's official spokesman, in response to doubts expressed by some consumers on the use and scope of the manufactured goods books.

Fernandez told the national news agency that the Domestic Trade Ministry decision cannot be modified without the ministry's previous consultation and approval. Therefore, all goods sold through the manufactured and basic goods books can be purchased in the country by any consumer regardless of his place of origin or residence except on Isle of Youth and Caimaneras Municipalities since these areas have special sales systems.

Escalona Tours Economic Sites in Sancti Spiritus

FL2504012490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2302 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Juan Escalona Reguera, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has toured facilities linked to the country's food program and other sites of economic and social interest in Sancti Spiritus Province.

Escalona, also a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, visited the Banao Farming Enterprise where he was informed about the efforts made by that enterprise in the development of water resource management to double its production of vegetables next year. Thus far this year, Banao has produced 240,000 quintals of vegetables.

Escalona met with members of the minibrigade that is in charge of building the Banao irrigation systems which will have [words indistinct] and microjets, among other techniques.

CTC Secretariat Meets To Assess Compliance

FL2504032290 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2319 GMT 24 Apr 90

["Live" report by Orestes Eujelles from the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, headquarters in Havana]

[Text] Good evening, Cuba. According to an assessment meeting held by the CTC National Secretariat today, important agreements adopted by the 16th CTC Congress have been complied with. The assessment meeting was held at the CTC headquarters in Havana.

CTC Secretary General Pedro Ross Leal said that compliance with the agreements is the best homage that can be paid to the 100th anniversary of the events of 1 May, International Workers' Day. Cuba is preparing to participate in the 1 May great march of the combative people for production and defense.

During today's CTC meeting, the CTC National Secretariat approved methods for the assessment, renewal, and confirmation of mandates within its rank and file organizations, which is a CTC agreement that will be implemented in the second half of this year.

Other issues approved by the CTC National Secretariat today include the reduction to their minimum of the single information system [sistema unico de informacion] and of Decree No. 91 regarding regulations for labor facilities granted to workers conducting university studies, and the increase of donations from territorial troops based on last year's donations.

The CTC National Secretariat also agreed to carry out a voluntary mobilization on Sunday, 6 May, in honor of the 70th anniversary of Celia Sanchez Manduley's birthday.

CDR's Urged to Work in Defense of Revolution

FL2404210290 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1947 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Report by Alfredo Alayon]

[Text] During a meeting with the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] provincial secretariat in Matanzas Province today, Cuban Division General Sixto Batista Santana, CDR national coordinator [title as heard], stated that our efforts must center around the defense of the Cuban revolution.

Gen. Batista, also an alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, insisted that the CDR's must support the country's main plans including the sugarcane harvest, the food program, and the implementation of social works.

During the meeting in Matanzas, a report was presented on the work conducted by the CDR's during the first quarter of 1990. The projects conducted by the CDR's include the continued stability of the Revolutionary Guard—especially the experience obtained by the Operational Centers to which 50 percent of its members are linked—and the creation of 84 construction brigades.

Dominican Republic

PRSC Leader Supports Balaguer's Candidacy

FL2404194090 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Fernando Alvarez Bogaert, leader of the Christian Social Reformist Party [PRSC], has expressed in an open letter that henceforth he will support Dr. Joaquin Balaguer's presidential candidacy. In his letter, addressed to the ruling party's leaders and members, Alvarez Bogaert says he reached this decision, persuaded by the best interest of many PRSC members who call for a responsible and honorable stand. Fernando Alvarez Bogaert, who aspired to the presidential candidacy for the Reformist Party, expressed his gratitude to all PRSC

members and goodwilled Dominicans who have faithfully accompanied him and made sacrifices.

Grenada

Official Says Cuba To Recognize Government

FL2404182290 Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, April 24, CANA—Cuba has abandoned its policy of trying to block Grenada from attending major international conferences, an administration official said on Tuesday [24 April]. The official, who asked not to be named, said that the Fidel Castro government had already instructed all its overseas diplomatic missions about the change in policy.

He told CANA that Havana had agreed to recognize the new Grenada Government of Prime Minister Nicholas Brathwaite following "consultations" with top officials of its local ally—the leftwing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM).

The MBPM is named after a former Grenada prime minister who brought the island close to Cuba in his four years in power before he was killed in a coup that precipitated an invasion by U.S troops in October 1983. All Cuban diplomats and workers on the island were expelled and diplomatic relations suspended.

Since then, Havana has challenged Grenada's credentials at major conferences, referring to the island as a "puppet" of the United States. The official said Cuba's change of policy may also have been linked to its desire to join the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO).

He also cited Cuba's isolation in the region since the downfall of once friendly allies in Nicaragua and Panama.

Haiti

State Council Condemns Armed Forces 'Reprisals'

FL2404194490 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] The Council of State has condemned the reprisals the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] are taking against the civilian population in parts of Haiti such as Labadie and Trou du Nord. In a press release regarding events in Cabaret, after analyzing the situation the State Council acknowledges the population's right to demonstrate when its demands are not met, as happens in democratic societies. The Council also acknowledges that it is the duty of the forces of order to maintain order, but not by firing upon citizens or burning down their houses.

The State Council also says in the same communique that it deplores the atrocious death of Sergeant Michel Joseph, condemns the acts of reprisal the FADH has taken against the civilian population, and asks that an investigating committee be formed to visit Cabaret and direct affairs. They add that this committee must include independent and prestigious citizens. A report should be submitted within eight days after its formation.

The State Council asks President Trouillot to order the FADH to stop taking reprisals against the population of Cabaret and its environs. The Council also asks the Armed Forces to cease all police functions in the area and throughout the nation and to remain submissive to the orders issued by the civilian government, as per the law. The Council also asks that the justice minister be given instructions to obtain the release of everyone arrested in Cabaret—or rather to send them to court so they can be released if found not guilty.

The State Council asks for reforms within the FADH. The Council says the government must work with the Justice Ministry to try to learn how it can implement the constitutional principle requiring that the Army and the Police be separate forces.

Popular Sector Calls for Demonstration 26 April

FL2504132390 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] [Announcer] There will be a demonstration Thursday [26 April] in Port-au-Prince to force the government to satisfy the popular demands: to demacoutize and also, to lower the cost of products of prime necessity. This demonstration is being called by the popular sector, which is composed of numerous organizations, among them; KID, or Confederation for Democratic Unity, and OP-17 [17 September People's Organization]. These popular organizations calling for the demonstration feel the balance sheet of Mrs. Trouillot's government's first month in office is very, very negative.

[Begin recording, in Creole] [Reporter] We are talking on the phone, here in the Radio Metropole studio, to a member of the FNP [National People's Front], who is organizing a demonstration to be held in Port-au-Prince Thursday to force the government to satisfy the Haitian people's demands.

So, after one and a half months of this government's being in power, how do you feel about the government? First of all, before we talk about the demonstration; do you see the balance sheet as positive?

[Unidentified speaker] Well, I must tell you frankly that we of the FNP, for our part consider the one month and 11 days of Mrs. Ertha Pascal Trouillot's government as very negative. Why? Because not a single one of the people's principle demands has been considered. And what are these principle demands? First of all, the demacoutization of the public administration. This has still not been accomplished.

We say the cost of living must be lowered. And when we take a look, we see that the prices of oil, sugar, rice, cement, and all are climbing. We do not know how high they are going to go.

Also, we see that instead of macoutes being uprooted, they are being rerooted. Macoutes are once again going about armed with murderous heavy-caliber weapons. Therefore, we see the government as being no good at all. As far as we are concerned, it is worthless.

[Reporter] So, is that why you are organizing this demonstration on Thursday?

[Speaker] Well, as you know, 26 April is an accursed date. We are not organizing the demonstration because of 26 April 1990. The thing is that when we recall all the past 26 Aprils—1963, for example, and how things were—we feel we cannot allow 26 April 1990 to pass without reminding Mrs. Trouillot's government of what has happened on [past] 26 Aprils. For we see the government does not understand. Or at least it pretends not to know what happened.

Therefore, the popular sector, in collaboration with the rest of the national life, has decided to organize a demonstration for Thursday 26 April 1990.

At the same time, we will take advantage of an opportunity to get the people's demands heard, by means of this demonstration. We will repeat these demands for you. The people's demands are: demacoutize the public administrations; begin arresting and trying all the criminals the people have named. We know them very well. There is, for example, last 29 November 1987, when many big criminals went on National Haitian Television and made statements against the Haitian people—and on that day, when the people got up and went out to vote, they were felled by the weapons of the criminals. [sentence as heard] All those people are still on the scene. They have never been arrested or tried. Another, very recent example: In Martissant, Marc Antoine Lacroix committed a massacre. To this day, nothing has transpired regarding the Marc Antoine Lacroix affair. We think this is one of the big reasons for the 26 April demonstration. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was one of the members of the organizing committee for the demonstration to be held Thursday in Port-au-Prince to force the government to satisfy popular demands. This demonstration will begin at 1000 in front of Saint Jean Bosco Church.

Airport Strike Ends, New Director Replaced

FL2404195790 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] The crisis that paralyzed air traffic at Mais Gate International Airport yesterday morning was solved yesterday evening 23 April following the intervention of three members of the State Council; the Ministry of Interior; and the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation, and Communications.

Lionel Isaac, who had been appointed deputy director of the airport, was temporarily appointed general director of the airport replacing Maurice Perez, who was forced to resign under pressure from the employees.

We remind listeners that airport activity was paralyzed because the airport employees stopped work to demand the resignation of new airport general director Perez and airport advisor William McIntosh. The employees deemed these two men incompetent.

[Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole at 1300 GMT on 24 April reports that though other airlines are resuming their flights as of 24 April, Air France will await the results of an investigation into the baggage-compartment fire in their plane on 22 April. Yesterday, 23 April, Air France canceled its weekly flight from Paris to Port-au-Prince via Pointe-a-Pitre.]

Quayle To Meet Salinas in Strained Atmosphere

FL2404180390 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1642 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Washington, 24 Apr (NOTIMEX)—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle will meet with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Mexico upon his return from Nicaragua where he will attend tomorrow the inauguration of Violeta Chamorro.

The meeting with Salinas de Gortari will take place in the midst of a relatively strained atmosphere between the two countries caused by the actions taken, apparently without consultation, of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Mexico has submitted a strong protest note to the Washington government and demanded that an investigation be made of the circumstances surrounding the capture of gynecologist Humberto Alvarez Machain in Mexican territory. [passage omitted]

Revision of Drug Cooperation With U.S. Urged

FL2404122590 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2251 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Apr (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD] will ask Mexican Attorney General Enrique Alvarez del Castillo to appear before the Mexican Senate to report on the current status of existing drug-trafficking agreements between Mexico and the United States.

PRD Senator Porfirio Munoz Ledo stressed that in view of the illegal detention of the Mexican doctor, Humberto Alvarez Machain, it is necessary to revise antidrug cooperation between the two countries.

Alvarez Machain was arrested in Guadalajara, Jalisco State, in the western part of the country, and taken to the United States by alleged U.S. narcotics officials on 2 April.

Munoz Ledo stressed that it is suitable to clarify the type of actions carried out by the DEA officials in Mexican territory. The PRD Mexico City senator stated that the Mexican Government's indulgence has encouraged the United States to be increasingly insolent in its demonstrations of arrogance. Munoz Ledo added that an action worthy of a country like Mexico would be to immediately expel all DEA officials currently operating in Mexico.

Indalecio Sayago, leader of the Popular Socialist Party, said that at present the most important thing is not the aforementioned narcotics agreements, but U.S. aggression and the way to respond to it. Sayago asserted that Mexican Attorney General Alvarez del Castillo's possible appearance before the Senate is purposeless because it would only cloud the situation and lessen the scope of U.S. aggression by displaying the sins of the Mexican Government.

Sayago added that Mexico should take its anger to the final consequences and resort to the many means it has to exercise pressure on the United States, and demand the turning in of the kidnappee, and of the kidnappers, for them to be tried by Mexican laws.

Both Munoz and Sayago agreed that the U.S. attitude is a serious blow to bilateral relations, not only in the narcotics field but also in other areas.

Senate Studies Review of Treaties

FL2504014990 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0007 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Apr (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican Senate will study the PRD [Party of the Democratic Revolution] proposal to call Mexican Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana and Mexican Attorney General Enrique Alvarez del Castillo to appear before the Senate to brief its members on the antidrug cooperation treaties with the United States.

After reading the proposal presented by PRD Senators Porfirio Munoz Ledo, Ifigenia Martinez, and Cristobal Arias, the Mexican Senate agreed to send the PRD proposal to the Senate's Foreign Affairs Commiftee for its discussion.

The proposal calls for ample Senate plenary session debates to discuss the aforementioned treaties and to assess the way in which the Mexican federal authorities have acted in this regard, especially in matters regarding respect for human rights and national sovereignty.

The PRD request is based on Congress regulations and on a senatorial note issued to protest the illegal actions carried out by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) in Mexico and, specifically, the detention of Dr. Humberto Alvarez Machain.

The PRD proposal states that the tendency of the United States to flagrantly violate the sovereign rights of other states calls for a responsible and serious response from the Mexican Senate.

The PRD proposal also requests that the Senate protest over Alvarez Machain's case and the conclusions reached at the proposed senatorial debates be presented to the U.S. Senate at the upcoming U.S.-Mexican interparliamentary meeting in May.

Similarly, the PRD asks the Mexican executive branch to instruct its diplomatic representatives at the United Nations to express Mexico's rejection of and concern about the recent events and to proceed to raise the case at the next UN General Assembly meeting if the irregularities are proven.

El Salvador

Cristiani on FMLN's Integration, Future Talks

PA2504024990 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] In the framework of a new dialogue process, Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said today that his government is willing to guarantee the integration of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] into the national life. The president extended an invitation to start a stage of reconciliation so those outside the law can return to society. According to the president, this reconciliation is needed so the FMLN members can return to a productive life. Cristiani said the government will extend similar guarantees to all the citizens who desire to join the country's peaceful life.

[Begin Cristiani recording] We believe that all of the Salvadoran citizens should enjoy the same rights. Those who join the country's political, peaceful, civilian, and legal life should enjoy the same rights as all the other citizens. In this very special case, some aspects are outlined in Chapter 3 of the Tela agreement, which deals with the demobilization of irregular groups. Chapter 3 refers to the FMLN and includes some special programs to assist them in their reincorporation. I think that the most important thing is that presently we should all participate in a stage of reconciliation. For the sake of our country's peace and future, we should accept that all those who have gone astray and are outside the law can return for the good of the population. [end recording]

On the eve of a new meeting for a dialogue between his government's representative and the FMLN, the president described an FMLN cease-fire as convenient and beneficial. He said that the announcement of a new armed offensive by the rebels is only a threat by an armed group which stands no chance of finding support in the population.

[Begin Cristiani recording] We think a much more favorable climate for talks would be created if all of the violent actions stop. As you remember, in the first attempt at talks in Costa Rica, we agreed that the first topic to be considered should be a cease-fire, because, not only is it necessary for the population to be free from fear and terror, but a more favorable climate should be created to arrive at a solution. I think it is negative for the FMLN spokesman and representative to try to threaten with violent actions. It is no longer possible for a group to find support with the Salvadoran people thropugh violent means. The Salvadoran people want peace and tranquility. We are making great efforts in this direction. It is up to the FMLN to do its part also. [end recording]

The president said that the talks with the rebels will be held on 3 May, but that the place has not yet been determined. Regarding the Catholic Church's participation in the pacification process, Cristiani said the church is a fundamental sector that should participate because of its traditional role as mediator between the sides in conflict.

Finally, the president, who will travel to Managua tomorrow to attend the inauguration of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro's government, announced that upon his return he will convene all social forces so they and the political parties can join the negotiation process to achieve a national consensus for peace.

University Professor Killed in Car Explosion

PA2404233790 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 21 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] The explosion of a device that was activated when he opened the door of his car this morning killed Dr. Randolfo Heredia Tejada, administrative manager of the Salvadoran Institute for the Rehabilitation of Invalids [ISRI] and professor of the University of El Salvador (UES).

According to information gathered at the site of the explosion, in front of the Faculty of Economics of the National University (now called the Alejandro Dumas High School) on Roosevelt Avenue, Dr. Heredia Tejada had just concluded teaching his economics class and went to get his car to go to the UES. The device exploded when he opened the door of his car, so the authorities investigating the incident believe that someone installed the bomb while he was in class. The person who placed the device in the car, with license plates P-18-649, used a system that was activated when he opened the door.

In addition to the contusions inflicted by the impact of the explosion, Dr. Heredia Tejada also sustained severe burns. He was helped by Economics Faculty students and personnel and was taken to the Salvadoran Social Security Institute, but died as doctors tried to save him.

Heredia Tejada's car was totally destroyed by the ensuing fire. The event occurred today at 0815, and it seems that those who carried out the action had planned it ahead of time and were able to carry it out without a problem.

It was reported that, in addition to working at the ISRI, Heredia Tejada was a professor at the Matias Delgado University.

Units 31 and 16 of the National Firemen's Corps arrived at the site of the explosion to put out the fire, but they arrived too late and the vehicle was totally destroyed. The National Police have already started to investigate the case to locate the culprits.

The deceased's widow, Jeny de Tejada, could not be located at the time of the incident, but her sister-in-law said that Heredia Tejada had no political or any other kind of ties which might provide clues about his death.

Dr. Randolfo Heredia Tejada's body was identified by the Sixth Court's justice of the peace at the Social Security Institute.

Guatemala

Cerezo Denies Coup, Other 'False Rumors'

PA2404132990 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] "The government has again denied, as it has for the past four years, a large number of rumors," President Cerezo said in a message in which he referred to the coup d'etat rumors that were rampant on the evening of Friday, 20 April.

The president added that, "in fact, several rumors have been heard—including one which said the National Palace and the Presidential House were surrounded by troops who wanted to provoke a coup d'etat."

He added that there have also been rumors about the adoption of certain measures to control the banks and to freeze bank accounts.

"We have told the Guatemalan people the truth, meaning that these are groundless and ill-intentioned rumors," he stated.

Referring to the rumors that were circulating on Friday evening, the president said that people telephoned several secretariats in the Presidency of the Republic and at the presidential house, and some journalist friends also showed up to ask questions, but the truth is that they were false rumors.

Army Denies Giving 'Ultimatum' to Cerezo

PA2504013490 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1627 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Apr, (ACAN-EFE)—The Guatemalan Army denied today that officers from different military zones, brigades, and military detachments have given President Vinicio Cerezo an "ultimatum" to resolve the country's socioeconomic crisis.

Reports that appeared in the local papers argue that on 20 April a group of military officers met with Defense Minister General Hector Gramajo, and later with the president, to discuss the economic measures adopted by the government in the last weeks, such as the elimination of the fuel subsidies.

According to these same reports, given the social uneasiness resulting from the economic measures, the officers gave Gen. Gramajo and Cerezo a period of time to resolve the crisis. However, Army spokesperson Colonel Luis Arturo Isaacs said today that there was no such ultimatum and these meetings did not take place.

The military spokesperson stressed that "it did not happen that day or any other day."

Nicaragua

Ortega on Military Resigning FSLN Posts

PA2404134190 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1224 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] The chief and commanders of the Armed Forces will remain in their posts even after the government changes. An obstacle no longer exists for them to remain in their posts because those who held positions of leadership within the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] yesterday presented their resignations to the FSLN National Directorate. This was President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's response to local and foreign correspondents who aked him whether General Humberto Ortega will remain as chief of the Armed Forces after 25 April. President Ortega talked about the agreements signed between representatives of the current and incoming governments. They agreed to respect the army's hierarchy and leadership as long as these persons hold no party positions.

[Begin Ortega recording] [Words indistinct] yesterday; however, we must not forget that an agreement was reached between the current and incoming governments. The agreement was signed by Gen. Ortega and [Antonio] Lacayo. Among other things, the agreement states that the army's hierarchy and leadership must be respected as long as these persons do not hold party positions. The FSLN has released those who wish to remain within the ranks of the army from their party positions. Those who chose to remain in the army have been released from their party duties. Therefore, there is no reason why those who are currently heading the army should not continue to do so.

Our army is a national army. It is an institution [words indistinct]. We cannot overlook the fact that the army has a very high revolutionary content. We are all Nicaraguans; independent of our beliefs, we are all Nicaraguans. Sandino is a national figure [words indistinct]. [end recording]

UNO Rejects Continuation of Officers in Posts

PA2404202290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—The coalition of 14 parties that supports President-elect Violeta Chamorro today expressed opposition to the permanence of prominent Sandinist leaders in army commands, including that of General Humberto Ortega, brother of outgoing President Daniel Ortega.

The Political Council of the National Opposition Union (UNO), the winner in the 25 February elections, today released a communique in that regard, on the eve of the inauguration of Violeta Chamorro, who has announced her willingness to confirm certain army chiefs in their posts.

Nicaraguan political circles agreed that the UNO Political Council statement will increase the tension already existing between leaders of the political alliance and the group that advises Chamorro, which favors the continuity of Gen. Ortega as army commander.

The UNO Political Council warned that if Chamorro keeps Gen. Ortega and other Sandinist military officers in army commands, "we will not back that decision and its consequences."

Contra leaders, who maintain approximately 10,000 armed members inside the country, have stated that they will not abandon their weapons if Ortega and other officers continue to head the army.

The UNO Political Council statement was also viewed as a reaction to the possibility that Chamorro would allow Gen. Ortega, the current chief of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, to remain in his top post in the Sandinist People's Army (EPS).

The ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) issued a communique yesterday announcing that military officers on active service were resigning from leadership posts within the FSLN party.

This resignation allowed Chamorro, in principle, to keep the Sandinist military officers in their current posts.

Further on Decision

PA2404234890 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2305 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] The UNO [National Opposition Union] today flatly rejected the Sandinists' plans to stay in the army and also criticized the daily LA PRENSA for being pro-government. In a public communique issued today, the UNO, a government coalition that includes 14 parties, reiterated the concepts included in the last paragraph of the communique issued on 12 April that specifies it is fully aware of its commitment to the Nicaraguan people who voted in a responsible and courageous manner to be free.

The communique said that it is therefore unacceptable that FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] members continue to hold high-ranking positions within the Army, the Interior Ministry, and other government organizations.

The UNO Political Council strongly stated it will not support Violeta Chamorro's decision if she appoints Humberto Ortega as army chief of staff. We will not support that decision, and we will not be held responsible for the consequences that follow, the communique said.

The Political Council said it was concerned over the inadequate and subjective treatment being given to it and the National Assembly of UNO Deputies by the daily LA PRENSA that is directed by Chamorro.

Once again, we wish to voice our unyielding commitment to establish democracy in Nicaragua by complying with the platform of the Government of National Salvation, the communique concluded.

Contra Commanders, Chamorro Delegate Meet

PA2404221890 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—The "contra" commanders and a representative of President-elect Violeta Chamorro are meeting today in the northern part of the country to discuss the situation created by the possible retention of Sandinist commanders at the head of the Army, which the rebels find objectionable.

Roberto Ferrey, a member of Chamorro's group of advisers for matters of demobilization, went urgently to the township of El Destino in northern Nicaragua, near the Honduran border, to meet with Commander "Franklin" (Israel Galeno) and the principal "contra" leaders, diplomatic sources in Managua told ACAN-EFE.

Ferrey went to the meeting called by the Nicaraguan Resistance in a helicopter and was accompanied by an official of the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA).

The township of El Destino is located in a region close to the five security zones established for the concentration of rebel forces and their subsequent disarming and demobilization.

The security zone near the area where the "contra" commanders and Ferrey are meeting is the same one visited yesterday by Spanish General Agustin Quesada, commander of the ONUCA contingent.

"Contra" Commander Oscar Sobalvarro, known as "Ruben," principal negotiator of the disarmament agreements signed on 19 April in Managua, declared recently that "they do not accept Humberto Ortega, Joaquin Cuadra, or Javier Carrion's remaining as military chiefs."

At the same time, the National Opposition Union (UNO) Political Council, which won the elections on 25 February, reiterated today that it is opposed to the prominent Sandinist military men's remaining in the military ranks.

"If Violeta Chamorro retains the Sandinist military in high positions of the Army and the Interior Ministry, the Political Council will not support that decision and will not be responsible for the consequences," a communique by the UNO Political Council stated.

FSLN Separates Military Hierarchy From Party

PA2504135790 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Apr 90 pp 1, 5

["Text" of communique issued on 23 April by the Sandinist National Liberation Front]

[Text] The Secretariat of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) hereby announces that all the military men who are on active service in the Sandinist People's Army and in the Interior Ministry have been separated from their high posts within the FSLN. These comrades will again have the option of holding these positions if they are discharged or retired from said organizations of Defense and Interior. Free fatherland or death, Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate

Ortega Announces FSLN To Attend Inauguration

PA2404205390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1942 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] President Daniel Ortega met last night with more than 1,000 FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] rank and file leaders. During the meeting, which ended after midnight and which was held at the Ramirez Goyena National Institute, it was agreed that approximately 15,000 members of the FSLN will fill the bleachers of the national stadium tomorrow, 25 April.

The FSLN supporters, carrying red and black flags, will be present at tomorrow's event to support the 39 Sandinist deputies who were elected on 25 February. This will be the first time that a party that did not win the elections is massively represented at a swearing-in ceremony.

President Ortega reiterated that after 10 June the Sandinists will demand the absolute demobilization of the contras. It will also demand respect for the agreements made during the presidential transition period regarding the defense of the achievements of the revolution and that the new government will not lean toward the right. The main task will be to demand the demobilization and disarmament of the contras because their presence was partly responsible for the FSLN not winning the elections. President Ortega said that without war and without economic blockade the FSLN would never have lost the elections. If the contras do not abide by the demobilization and disarmament agreement, it would be their last chance because the Armed Forces and the armed people would disarm the contras by force even though the FSLN does not want more war.

The Sandinists will be on the alert during the 47 days the contras have to enter the security zone and demobilize. Ortega said that it is the first time the contras have signed an agreement to disarm themselves without conditions.

Ortega on Contra Disarmament, Transition Accords

PA2504013590 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has told some 1,000 activists of the CAES, Electoral Action Committees, that the disarmament of the contras and the fulfillment of the transition protocol agreements are the two main tasks that the Nicaraguan people have to undertake from now on.

Ortega, who met with the CAES members in the Ramirez Goyena Institute last night, warned the people about the extremist positions adopted by some sectors of the UNO [National Opposition Union] and members of the UNO Political Council, who believe that with their 25 February victory the contras and the Somozists also won.

Chamorro Defends Power, Comments on H. Ortega

PA2404184290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1304 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan President-Elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, who will assume office as head of state tomorrow, has asserted that nobody can tell her how to govern and that "power is mine because the people gave it to me."

Chamorro said during an interview granted to a limited number of reporters that neither the contras nor any factions of the National Opposition Union (UNO), which won the elections, nor the Sandinists will govern Nicaragua.

"The Sandinists have to leave the government. We beat a monster of a party and things are going to change, but there is no need for those people (the Sandinists) to leave their fatherland because they are also Nicaraguans. There will be a change which I will make. I will reduce the size of the Army a little at a time," the president-elect added.

In this regard, Chamorro hinted during the interview at the possibility that General Humberto Ortega will remain part of the top military echelons as chief of the general staff because he has resigned his position in the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

"If he resigns, we will see what happens. I do not know yet. One cannot dump people overnight. We will have to look for a place for the military and for members of the resistance," the president-elect added.

Regarding the request by the rebels, who view Antonio Lacayo, her son-in-law, with suspicion because they feel that Lacayo is an "ally" of the Sandinists, Chamorro said that he will be in her cabinet "because they (the contras) do not have to tell me what I have to do."

The president-elect said categorically that "the contras promised to disarm beginning on 25 April, and I have the faith and hope that they will do so."

After asserting that she will not send out the Army to confront the rebels who refuse to disarm by 10 June, the deadline set in the agreements, Chamorro pointed out that "I am sure they wish to demobilize because they want to return to their fatherland and they also want peace."

The first measure that will be adopted by the president, who will receive the presidential sash from outgoing President Daniel Ortega tomorrow at a baseball stadium in Managua, will be to abolish the mandatory military service.

[Words indistinct] Chamorro said that she regretted that he will not come, "but some day I will have the opportunity to see him; this does not mean he is snubbing me."

"I know he is sending someone close to him (Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez), and he can come to Nicaragua any time he wishes because he will be welcome," she added.

Chamorro, who will announce the composition of her cabinet today, said that the task she is undertaking "is not coming on a silver or golden platter, but things can change when one has the will."

The Nicaraguan president-elect, 60, is the widow of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the Nicaraguan journalist who was murdered on 10 January 1978 by Somozist gunmen. She has three children and nine grandchildren.

In 1979, following the FSLN's victory, Chamorro formed part of the first junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Other members of the junta were Daniel Ortega, Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez and Alfonso Robelo.

She resigned nine months later, claiming that Sandinism was a betrayal of her principles and, from the newspaper LA PRENSA, which she owns, she began to criticize the regime headed by Daniel Ortega.

Conservative in persuasion and a practicing Catholic, Chamorro does not belong to any party. She managed to form the UNO [National Opposition Union], an alliance of 14 parties with members ranging from communists to ultraconservatives, which won the past elections with 54.7 percent of the vote, compared to 40.8 percent won by the Sandinists.

Presently, she moves around with the help of two crutches as the result of a fall in her home in January in which she fractured her right kneecap.

Names of New Government Officials Leaked

PA2404205090 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Apr 90 pp 1, 8

[Report by Roger M. Suarez]

[Text] Yesterday LA PRENSA was able to obtain confirmation on the names of some of the persons who will be in the coming government's cabinet from some of the UNO [National Opposition Union] members who attended the meeting with President Violeta de Chamorro at INCAE [Central American Institute of Business Administration].

It was confirmed that Francisco Rosales will be appointed labor minister; Carlos Hurtado, government minister; Silvio de Franco, finance minister; Enrique Dreyfus, foreign minister; Jaime Cuadra, agriculture minister; Gilberto Cuadra, construction and transportation minister; and Antonio Lacayo, presidency minister.

Other appointees are: Sofonias Cisneros, education minister; Ernesto Salmeron, health minister; Francisco Mayorga, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank; and Silviano Matamoros, social welfare minister.

Yesterday's meeting, which was called by Chamorro, was attended by advisers to the president and one representative for each of the UNO member parties.

Although access was barred to the press, sources interviewed by us during some of the recesses in the deliberations—which lasted until midnight—pointed out that there are differences of opinion regarding the protocol on transition that was signed by the team of the new government headed by Antonio Lacayo.

Members of the UNO Political Council have reiterated to President Chamorro that they will not admit to the presence of General Ortega in the cabinet or in the position of Armed Forces commander.

According to comment in political circles, Mrs. Chamorro may become the defense minister herself in order to placate the members of the UNO Political Council and the top leaders of the Sandinist People's Army, who find it hard to digest the appointment of any other person to the post.

During INACE meeting, Francisco Mayorga outlined the economic program which the new government will implement beginning 25 April. Rosales, the would-be labor minister, talked about the need for a social agreement between the state, the workers and the business sector.

Rosales feels that this agreement is required to bring stability, which will in turn provide the necessary conditions for the country's reconstruction.

Dreyfus presented a broad outline of the policies to be pursued by Mrs. Chamorro's government in its relations with the international community.

The names of persons who are supposed to be in the cabinet continued to leak all day at the meeting at INCAE, which was barred to the press except for photo-taking purposes.

It was confirmed that Humberto Belli will be deputy education minister and Gustavo Tablada will be in charge of directing agrarian reform. Jose Pallais will be deputy government minister; Noel Vidaurre will be in foreign cooperation; and Engineer Jaime Icabalceta will be the director of the Nicaraguan Institute of Energy.

Arguello 'Virtually' National Assembly President

PA2504045490 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0428 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] The National Assembly debates were renewed at 2217 and Dr. Miriam Arguello Morales is virtually the new president of the National Assembly. Dr. Adan Fletes Valle submitted her candidacy, and it was unanimously supported by the National Opposition Union's members.

Dr. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, whose candidacy to the National Assembly Presidency had been submitted, simultaneously withdrew his candidacy, so Dr. Miriam Arguello Morales' candidacy is supported by the majority.

Later, Dr. Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, president of the Supreme Electoral Council, invited the members to cast a secret ballot. However, since there is no other candidate, Dr. Miriam Arguello is virtually the new president of the National Assembly in the new government that will be officially sworn in tomorrow, 25 April.

Deputies Elect Ramirez Opposition Chairman

PA2404210890 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Apr 90 pp 1, 4

[Report by Roberto Larios]

[Text] In a deeply democratic vote, which reaffirmed the tight unity of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], the 39 Sandinist deputies, who were elected on 25 February to the National Assembly, unanimously elected Dr. Sergio Ramirez Mercado as chairman of the opposition bloc that will be installed on 24 April.

The Sandinist deputies also elected guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez as deputy chairman of the opposition bloc; Dr. Edmundo Jarquin as executive secretary; Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez as president of the Defense and Security Commission; Reynaldo Antonio Tefel as chief of international relations; Guerrilla Commander Mauricio Valenzuela as president of the Socioeconomic Commission; and Rogelio Ramirez, as president of the Legal Commission.

The people's representatives decided to meet at 1000 on the morning of 24 April to choose the Sandinist candidates to the National Assembly Board, which will be elected that same day by the 90 representatives of the new legislative branch.

"This demonstrates once more the firm unity of the FSLN, which has proved to be the best organized and most consolidated political party in the country. On Tuesday we will ratify this by taking a united position to the election of board members," Dr. Ramirez stated

Dr. Jarquin stated that the election "manifested the constructive spirit that will prevail among the opposition bloc to facilitate the country's stability."

Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas compared the democratic and fraternal climate of the election with the "dogfight" that took place 21 April among the UNO [National Opposition Union] deputies, who bickered among themselves for a whole day to choose their parliamentary board candidates.

The Sandinist deputies did not need more than three hours to elect their authorities and to agree on the operational bases of the opposition.

"We chose our authorities amid a climate of total democracy, without giving offense, without harmful name-calling or epithets. We merely considered the personal qualities of each of the Sandinist companeros," the legendary guerrilla stated.

He added that the FSLN deputies "will continue to work for the people's interests, defend their rights, seek to play a constructive role, and place the interests of the fatherland above vested interests."

Omar stated that stability continues to be a sine qua non condition for the Nicaraguan people's socioeconomic development. "We will support the approval of all those laws that benefit our people, but we will firmly oppose anything that is harmful to them," Commander Cabezas stated.

Ortega Calls for Changes in World Economic Order

PA2504142890 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] President Daniel Ortega asserted yesterday that the peace cannot be understood in light of an unjust economic order imposed on the developing countries. Ortega was addressing the special delegations that had been invited to attend the transfer of power that will be carried out today. He added that the defeat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front further confirms the revolutionary project, under which Nicaragua managed to recover its self-determination.

Ortega said, however, that the Latin American countries must wreck the unjust economic order established by the northern countries in order to obtain necessary social and economic changes for the peoples.

[Begin Ortega recording] Elections are not enough and the votes cast in ballot boxes are worth little if they are not combined with deep social and economic changes inside our nations and a search for equilibrium in relations among the various sectors of society. These efforts are worth little if the great barriers between the industrialized countries of the North and the underdeveloped countries of the South are not overcome.

Here lies our big challenge—the challenge of joining the forces of the countries in the South a step at a time in order to pursue a single, consistent and, above all, firm policy in the face of the consistent, firm, and aggressive policies of the countries of the North. The North meets,

drafts strategies, and applies them consistently. Meanwhile, we in the South agree with statements, agree with wishes, and agree with proposals, but lack the will to have a coincidence of actions. That is how the North manages to divide and subjugate us.

The foreign debt is a heavy burden on the real possibilities to achieve democracy in the international economic order. The protectionist measures are a heavy burden on real possibilities to achieve democracy in the international economic order. This unjust international econmomic order must be broken in order for us to be truly able to talk of democracy in the full sense of the word. [end recording]

Cristiani Arrives for Inauguration, Meets D'Escoto

PA2404230790 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (AFP)—Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani declared here today that "there should not be any fatal deadlines" for the demobilization and disarmament of the contras, because the important thing is not on what day it occurs, "but rather the fact that it occurs."

The Central American presidents appealed three weeks ago to the contras to disarm before 25 April, the date when opposition leader Violeta de Chamorro will assume the Nicaraguan Presidency.

Cristiani explained today that that date "was not a fatal deadline," and that it must be understood that there could be problems in the programming of the process.

After being received by Miguel D'Escoto the outgoing foreign minister, the Salvadoran president voiced the hope that relations will soon be normalized between El Salvador and Managua. Relations between the two countries were suspended last November, when an aircraft carrying missiles, presumably from Nicaragua, crashed in Salvadoran territory.

Cristiani said that the Nicaraguan democratization process will have an impact "not only in my country, but in Central America and beyond, because it is one more step toward the strengthening of the democratic processes."

Cristiani also noted that he trusts that representatives of his government and the leftist guerrillas will begin peace negotiations on 3 May in a place which has not yet been determined, but will probably be Venezuela.

Spain's Foreign Minister on Aid Plans

LD2504101490 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez is now in Nicaragua and on this occasion has been appointed a special ambassador from the kingdom of Spain to represent our country in the swearing-in of Violeta Chamorro as the new president of Nicaragua. The president of the Popular Party, Jose Maria Aznar, and the president of the Social and Democratic Center [CDS], Adolfo Suarez, are in Managua together with Fernandez Ordonez. Rosa Gimenez, our special correspondent, reports from Managua:

[Gimenez] During a very busy day, late last night Fernandez Ordonez held meetings with the protagonists of the present moment in Nicaragua—the still acting president, Daniel Ortega, the president-elect, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, and other political leaders in the country. The Spanish minister gave both Daniel Ortega and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro letters from the king and the prime minister containing messages of encouragement and congratulations for the electoral process. King Juan Carlos' letter also contains his willingness to visit Nicaragua as soon as possible. However, Minister Fernandez Ordonez has also come prepared to specify economic cooperation with the new government—a bilateral aid plan of this type:

[Begin Fernandez Ordonez recording] It is a Spanish plan to help Nicaragua's recovery, It is a plan containing [word indistinct] credits, nonreturnable aid, the holding of a mixed commission meeting to discuss cooperation (?led) by the person responsible for cooperation in the region, food aid, participation in the emergency fund which will be developed in Italy soon because the program was first mooted in Stockholm and then Italy, etc., and therefore a whole package of measures which means Spain's support for all this process. [end recording]

[Gimenez] A difficult process, and for reasons of discretion and respect the Spanish minister did not want to discuss the situation with journalists following his talks with Ortega and Barrios de Chamorro. He did admit that there were problems.

[Begin Fernandez Ordonez recording] Well, this government has very serious internal political problems as you all know. [Words indistinct] clearly to violeta Chamorro what she already knew, what she alredy knows, Spain's wish [words indistinct] at this very difficult time. [end recording] [passage omitted]

ENABAS Director Asks Workers To Cooperate

PA2504141390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Commander William Ramirez, ENABAS [Nicaraguan Enterprise for Staple Foods] general director, has warned that if the government of Violeta Chamorro de Barrios begins attacking the workers' interests, a wave of strikes will ensue that no one will be able to stop. He said this during the official ENABAS turnover to the workers. The Sandinist leader asked the ENABAS workers to remain at their posts and work efficiently, in the same way that made the enterprise one of the most efficient in the country. national level.

Despite requests made by representatives of the incoming government for him to remain as head of ENABAS, Commander Ramirez said that his election as National Assembly deputy prevented him from accepting.

ENABAS Deputy Director Wascar Lanzas will remain in the institution for the time being, because the revolutionary government wishes to support the development of incoming government officials at ENABAS.

Unity Needed Between UNO Council, Government

PA2504024590 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2328 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The National Assembly will be installed today. We hope that the deputies of the alliance will present a united stand to defend the government platform that the National Opposition Union [UNO] offered the people before the elections. Nobody can deny that there are deep differences between the UNO Political Council and the government over the cabinet appointments. Some say that a team of technocrats is being appointed to govern with Chamorro. Politicians are also demanding a part, because they believe that the cabinet should be well balanced.

The important thing about all this is that unity should not be broken, and a solution must be found to present a common front at the assembly. The serious thing about this is that everyone makes statements which, rather than calm the situation, fire up the atmosphere to the detriment of unity.

All of those involved should bear in mind that commitments with the people must be fulfilled, aside from all personal interests. Nobody should say that due to this or that they are not reaching an agreement. We should bear in mind that the credibility and the confidence the people deposited in the UNO must not be ruined. The majority, who risked facing all kinds of abuses before and after the elections, should not be disappointed. It has been clearly stated here. The struggle was not for positions, but to achieve democracy which would come hand in hand with peace and reconciliation. If harmony existed before the process, it must always prevail to achieve what the people aspire to: the right to live in peace and progress.

The past 10 years have been difficult and cannot be forgotten so soon. Attitudes must be set aside. We want everything to march forward, without obstacles, so that we can truly achieve a lasting peace and reconciliation will become a reality and not mere words. If the people have been asked to make sacrifices, we must realize that the sacrifices will not be for a few. We must all contribute to achieve the goals outlined. We ask the politicians to be more prudent in making statements to prevent misunderstandings that could cause uncertainty to the suffering people. They must be clearer in their public statements, because ambiguities cause doubts, skepticism, and unrest. Perhaps all of this will be dispelled when the appointments are announced. Silence has not been a good ally. On the contrary, it has given rise to conjectures that stir up matters and even cause big storms.

As human beings, everyone feels that things should be done according to their own criterion. But this is just not the case. The logical and natural thing is to act in common agreement and discuss problems through dialogue. One cannot and should not start governing with the left foot. On the contrary, it is important to have harmony so that all Nicaraguans together can shed their light to benefit the cause that united the people. There is an unshirkable commitment which must be fulfilled, no matter what. It is the cause of democracy.

Radio Stations Distributed to Sandinists

PA2404160190 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] All government radio stations have been distributed among the Sandinists. There is not a single radio station left over. The director of Coradep [Peoples Radio Broadcasting Corporation], Arnulfo Urrutia, has told the members of the Media Commission that there are no radio stations to be turned over. All radio stations have been privatized. All transmitters have been handed out.

Town Residents Report Abuses, Contras Foraging

PA2404153590 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] A group of approximately 200 contras has been moving about the municipality of Pueblo Nuevo, Esteli Department, showing terror among the population and stealing cattle and food in open violation of the cease-fire agreement. Denouncing the increase in vandalism, residents of the area have demanded that international organizations involved in the disarmament and demobilization of the contras demand from the contras that they comply with the agreements reached in Toncontin, the Montelimar summit and the cease-fire agreement signed with the army last week.

In addition, they demand that the contras withdraw from Pueblo Nuevo since this sector of the country is not regarded as part of the security zone. Ruth Aguilar, ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers] representative in the municipality, asserted that the activities of the contras have forced 15 schools to be closed because the teachers and students run the risk of being kidnapped and murdered.

Brazil

Vice President To Attend Nicaraguan Inauguration

PY2404220090 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] Brasilia—Vice President Itamar Franco will leave at 0900 today for Managua to attend Violeta Chamorro's presidential inauguration. Franco will leave aboard the presidential Boeing aircraft, together with a delegation of 15 people. In addition to participating in the presidential inauguration in Managua tomorrow, the vice president will meet with Chamorro and current President Daniel Ortega, who attended President Collor's inauguration.

President Collor originally announced that he would go to Chamorro's inauguration but later decided not to. It was then determined Franco would head the Brazilian delegation. According to Presidential Spokesman Claudio Humberto, the president decided against going to Nicaragua at this time because the country needs his presence until the reforms are fully and definitely implemented.

Franco is expected to arrive in Managua at 1400, after a layover in Manaus. He is scheduled to return on Friday morning. Yesterday, Franco went to Planalto Palace to talk with President Collor about the trip to Nicaragua, a meeting considered normal by the vice president's advisers.

Collor Invited to Group of 15 Meeting in Malaysia

PY2404222290 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] Brasilia — President Fernando Collor received an invitation from Malaysia to participate in a meeting of the Group of 15 scheduled for June 1990 in Kuala Lumpur. The invitation was made on 23 April by Musa Hitan, a special envoy of the Malaysian Government, during an afternoon audience at Planalto Palace. Foreign Minister Francisco Resek was present at the audience. This is the first meeting of the Group of 15, which includes Malaysia, Brazil, Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, and Mexico. Collor has not yet answered the invitation.

Chile

Aylwin Announces Human Rights Commission Creation

PY2504034690 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0018 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Speech to the nation by President Patricio Aylwin from Government Palace—live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen, I have felt it necessary to take some minutes of your time to explain the reasons for and scope of an important decision that I have felt duty-bound to implement. Chilean hearts today live with a deep sense of peace and understanding. We want to solve the many problems pending in our country, but not by confrontation or violence, which experience has shown to be useless and harmful. We want to solve them through reason and the law. We want to eradicate hate from our lives and build a nation of brothers, whose lives are ruled by respect, agreement, and solidarity. [passage omitted]

The moral health of the nation demands we find formulas for the moral cleansing of society in a reasonable time, so as to be able to attain reconciliation, turn our eyes to the future, and unite our efforts for the well-being of the fatherland.

In order to fulfill this task of moral cleansing we must seriously confront at least three issues that are unavoidable due to their special importance:

A. the situation of arrested and missing people, the situation of those who were tortured or executed, the kidnappings, and attacks on the lives of people for political reasons;

B. the situation of the exiles;

C. the situation of the so-called political prisoners.

Regarding the last topic—besides the pardons I decreed as soon as I took over and the pardons I might grant in the future—my government submitted to Congress a package of bills to end the death penalty and to reform the antiterrorist law, the gun control law, the state security law, and the codes of military justice and penal proceedings. The purpose of these bills is to prevent all future excesses the present laws might allow. The approval of these bills will allow for a speedier conclusion of the present trials of political prisoners.

The government will always be open to any suggestion to improve these bills, as long as the amendments do not distort their two essential objectives: first, a clear definition of crimes and the regulation of penalties and court proceedings in order to avoid excesses and discrimination; and second, an end to the indefinite continuation of trials against current prisoners who were often not granted the benefit of a just trial, and an end to the system of preventive imprisonment for many years, sometimes five or more, for political prisoners. The trials of these prisoners usually end with shorter prison terms and often acquittal. This is morally repugnant and utterly unjust.

Regarding the exiles, we are committed to implementing policies to encourage the return of all Chileans who might wish to do so. We should also create the conditions for their full reintegration into society. Today I sent to the Congress a bill proposing the creation of a National Return Office as an autonomous public service to study, propose, encourage, and adopt all necessary measures and programs to facilitate the return of Chileans living in exile and their appropriate incorporation into society. The task cannot be delayed. It will require coordinated

efforts and important resources. I hope to obtain the cooperation of all Chilean sectors, international organizations, and friendly nations for this purpose.

We will now talk about the violation of human rights and other criminal activities that left so many victims and created so much suffering in the last few years. These crimes are an open wound in our national soul. They cannot be ignored because it will not heal by itself. These activities damaged our reputation as a nation that respects the law. We must recover this prestige in the eyes of the international community.

We will only maintain a constant source of pain, division, and violence if we choose to close our eyes and ignore the situation as if nothing had happened. Only the truth and the search for justice can create the indispensable moral climate for national reconciliation and peace.

We all know the trial for any crime is a responsibility of the courts. My government is firmly committed to giving the courts all its cooperation, so they can fulfill their task of determining responsibility in each case. The characteristics of court proceedings are necessarily tied to the special situation of each trial. The trials are frequently delayed by lengthy proceedings. We cannot expect they will allow the country to have an overall knowledge of the truth in a reasonable time.

The delay in clarifying those cases disturbs our collective coexistence and conspires against the hope for a peaceful reconciliation of all Chileans. In these circumstances it is essential to find a different path—a method that will give us an answer without judging each specific case and without entering the special jurisdiction of the courts. This path should lead to a serious and well-founded collective concept of the truth.

It is the duty of each state organ to promote and respect the natural rights established in the Constitution and the international treaties to which Chile subscribes. This duty falls especially on the shoulders of the president, as the person responsible for the government, the administration of the state, and the promotion of the well-being of society.

After listening to the opinions of the most important organizations linked to the defense of human rights and the opinions of illustrious legal and political authorities in our country, and after having meditated very seriously, I have decided to create a Commission for Truth and Reconciliation on the human rights issue. It will include persons of high moral character, and it will undertake the indispensable task of preparing a report within a brief period of time—between six and nine months. It will prepare a complete report on the most serious human right violations committed between 11 September 1973 and 11 March 1990.

In order to regulate the work of the commission and allow it to fulfill its task in the given period, we will take as serious violations of human rights the situation of arrested and missing people, the situation of people who were tortured and executed, and cases in which the state is morally responsible because of the participation of its agents or persons in its service. The commission will also deal with the kidnappings and attacks on the lives of people carried out by private citizens on a political pretext.

This commission will be in charge of:

A. establishing the clearest possible picture on the grave incidents we have just mentioned and their background, reasons, and consequences;

B. identifying the victims and establishing their fate;

C. recommending measures to repair or rectify the damage;

D. recommending the legal and administrative measures that must be adopted to prevent similar crimes in the future.

The commission will not take over the jurisdiction of the courts. Neither will it interfere in trials currently before the courts. It will not state an opinion on the responsibility that according to the law falls on individuals as a consequence of their investigations.

If the commission receives information on a crime during their investigations, it will communicate it without publicity to the courts. The commission will receive the information provided by people who were affected by human right violations. It will gather and evaluate all information submitted to them by human rights organizations and will conduct any investigation to find out the truth.

The state authorities and services will give them all possible assistance. The commission will meet in closed sessions. This is not a public forum to air accusations or incite passions. It is a serious and responsible measure to find out the truth and open a path to reconciliation. The commission will end its task by presenting a public report based on its investigations and expressing its conclusions to the president of the Republic. This is a task of special trust the government places on citizens of great moral standards and respect, citizens of honesty, intelligence, and good judgment. The country can expect a positive contribution from them to find out the truth about this period.

The state branches will adopt the appropriate measures to achieve justice and reconciliation after the report is known and their recommendations are published. I, and the interior and justice ministers, just signed the decree creating this commission, and determining its objectives, organizations, and attributions, and designating its members.

They are (Raul Retis Gisen), lawyer, former senator, former president of the Lawyers Association; Ricardo Martan Diaz, lawyer, former Supreme Court justice, current senator; Jaime Castillo Velazco, lawyer, former

minister, president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission; Gonzalo Vial Correa, lawyer, former minister, historian; Laura Novoa Vazquez, lawyer and academician; Monica Jimenez de Lazaram, social worker, former director of the Catholic University Social Works School; (Jose Luisea Gana), lawyer, professor of constitutional law and political science; (Jose Salaquie Daez), lawyer, former president of Amnesty International. The commission's secretary will be Jorge Correa Sutil, lawyer, current dean of the Diego Portales University Law School. [passage omitted]

Leftist Leaders Review Political Crisis at Panel

PY2404130890 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Apr 90 p C 3

[Excerpt] Within the framework of a panel on the political mistakes of the left and its worldwide crisis, outstanding Chilean leftist leaders last night voiced sharp self-criticism, ranging from their own political mistakes to the worldwide crisis being experienced by socialists. The panel was held at a downtown hotel in Santiago.

Socialist political scientist Osvaldo Puccio acted as the moderator and PS [Socialist Party] Secretary General Jorge Arrate; Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] leader Luis Guastavino; Christian Left Secretary General Luis Maira; and Patricio Hales, who recently resigned from the PCCh, participated in the panel. They all admitted the left is experiencing a political and ideological crisis that has led to a noticable reduction of its social calling and its membership.

The panel, which was called under the slogan "Left: Decadence or Resurrection," was sponsored by the Institute for a New Chile [Instituto para el Nuevo Chile], the Advance Center [Centro Avance], and the Institute for Dialogue [Instituto para el Dialogo], all of which are leftist study organizations. A large audience, including Hortensia Bussi, the widow of [late Chilean President Salvador] Allende, attended the panel.[passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry 'Concerned' Over Boat Incident

PY2404184690 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Report by Renato Leyton]

[Text] The Chilean Government expressed concern to Peru over a recent incident in its northern waters between a Peruvian gunboat and a Chilean fishing boat, the Bermudas II. The incident occurred in the early morning hours of 20 April in waters reportedly under Chilean jurisdiction.

A declaration recently released by Edmundo Vargas, the foreign under secretary and current acting foreign minister, textually points out the following:

Regarding an incident occurring in the early morning hours of 20 April in Chilean jurisdictional waters, an incident in which a Peruvian Navy gunboat fired on the Chilean fishing boat Bermudas II, the Foreign Ministry reports that the Peruvian charge d'affaires was summoned today. The concern of the Chilean Government was expressed to him over a situation that arose in spite of the clear commitments existing between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry has explained this situation and has asked that future measures be taken to prevent a repetition of this type of incident which is not consistent with the excellent relations that fortunately exist between Chile and Peru. This type of incident certainly does not contribute to maintaining the atmosphere of harmony and cooperation under which our bilateral relations are developing, the communique concludes.

Under Secretary Vargas noted this was not a protest or a claim, but an expression of concern sent to a government with which good relations are maintained.

Poll Says Pinochet Should Resign as Commander

PY2404211090 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0154 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Santiago, 23 Apr (AFP)—According to a poll broadcast today by the state-run enterprise Television Nacional [de Chile], 67.8 percent of Chileans believe former President General Augusto Pinochet should not remain Army commander in chief.

The Gemines company conducted a poll between 17 and 25 March. The poll included 624 homes in the metropolitan region, and only 31.4 percent of the people polled believed it is good for the country for Gen. Augusto Pinochet to remain in his post.

Gemines was the only organization that predicted the victory of the opposition to Gen. Pinochet in the plebiscite of 5 October 1988 and also predicted the percentage of votes that President Patricio Aylwin would receive in the elections of 14 December 1989.

All of those polled were more than 18 years old. Regarding their opinion about President Aylwin, 28 percent said "very good;" 50.6 percent, "good;" and 17.8 percent, "fair;" while 1.9 percent had a poor opinion and 1 percent a "very poor" opinion.

In addition, 80.9 percent expressed a favorable opinion of the government, 14.3 percent opposed the government, and 3 percent claimed to be independent.

Supreme Court Reopens Letelier Murder Case

PY2504031490 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court unanimously decided to reopen the so-called Letelier case, and it also decided the case must be continued by the Second Military Court.

The court determined that the person who has been identified as Luisa Monica Lagos Aguirre must be questioned about her participation in the events that led to the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The official information was released by Carlos Alvarez, the Supreme Court's secretary, who stated the court annulled the appeal submitted by the Letelier family. Thus the court reopened the case and ordered the Second Military Court continue with the case. [passage omitted]

Correction to Navy Commander on USSR

PY2404120890

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Navy Commander Warns Against Soviet Naval Power," published in the 24 April Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 23: Column one, third paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...opening speech, Adm. Martinez stressed that regardless... (correcting name)

Colombia

Mayor of Bogota Interviewed on Drug Problem

PA2404170790 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1233 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Telephone interview with Bogota Mayor Andres Pastrana by unidentified reporters in Boston—live]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning, Mr. Mayor.

[Pastrana] Good morning.

[Reporter] The truth is that you have become one more member of the group that is demanding a different treatment of the drug problem.

[Pastrana] I had the opportunity to propose here, in the meeting of U.S mayors, a different treatment of this problem, a treatment which is applied here in the United States. I believe —and I had a chance to tell this to U.S. mayors yesterday—that we should apply the mechanism used and known in the United States as plea bargaining. According to this mechanism, a confessed criminal not only has the possibility to obtain certain benefits from the justice system but to seek its protection in exchange for cooperation with it.

Therefore, I asked that, since this plea system has already been applied and, taking into consideration that the so-called Extraditables have offered to definitely turn themselves in and eradicate the drug business by delivering their laboratories—an action that would not only eradicate this problem in Colombia but in the world—why not apply what is being applied in the United States?

It is not understandable how major U.S. banks were not affected by U.S. legislation last week when their own bankers supplied information to freeze accounts in what was described here as an operation to freeze $450 million. Although, I do not think the figure is that big. We can eradicate the drug business applying the same mechanisms. We can eradicate it not only in Colombia, but throughout the world.

I believe—and I emphasized it here in the United States—that we cannot continue this war, a war that has only had negative results for Colombians. As President Bush said, at least one out of each [words indistinct] we will struggle to put an end to the drug problem in the United States and the world.

[Reporter] When you mentioned to U.S. mayors what you just told us: Colombians cannot continue this struggle alone. Colombians cannot continue to supply the dead while the United States is practically making no contribution, what was the reaction of the mayors and the personalities who attended the meeting?

[Pastrana] I think that the reaction was very positive. There are certain comments that are important and must be made: for the first time, this happened at the mayors' meeting, there has been mention of drug traffickers in the United States. Second, the U.S. mayors began to say that this war has not been won. They said that it is a difficult war. They said that they are not only having problems with cocaine and crack but with a new drug called ice. All mayors said that, in one way or another, federal resources must be obtained so that they can eradicate the drug problem in the cities. They somehow backed my view that we must seek a different strategy.

If there was something that truly caused an impact on me—something I did not understand—was the presence of the mayor of Washington D.C. at a conference against drug and crime, a conference held in his own city, Washington D.C., where he is accused of being a drug user.

[Reporter] What was the outcome of your reaction to this?

[Pastrana] Well, logically, the other mayors were also very concerned. For this same reason, we feel that the drug strategy must be changed because the truth is that there are contradictions in the way the United States deals with the drug problem internally.

[Reporter] What about extradition? Extradition was another topic discussed yesterday. It was not only hot news in Colombia but everywhere in the world. All international agencies mentioned it. It was said that Colombians must be tried in our country instead of being tried by U.S. judges.

[Pastrana] Although it is not included in our judicial system, I suggested the possibility of using the plea bargain, rather, the possibility to allow defendants to cooperate with justice. I think that it is a new strategy Colombians must try to apply to see if we can obtain results. If not results are obtained, then, logically, we would have to switch to a stronger strategy in the direct struggle against drug trafficking. I am not speaking about the problem of drug addiction but of drug trafficking.

However, I think it is worth using mechanisms inherent in the U.S. judicial system. We should apply them in Colombia.

[Reporter] What was the reaction to what can be viewed as a reprimand for President Bush in the sense that he is pressuring for a new decade of war against drug trafficking?

[Pastrana] I think they also agreed with me. I think that our problem, definitely, is that Colombians cannot take one more decade of this war because of the situation we are experiencing in our country. I think that different alternatives and formulas are being sought. Immediate formulas are being sought. We are looking for a specific and serious answer in the face of the various alternatives proposed to the Colombian Government. I think that the important thing is to respond. All U.S. and Colombian mayors, as well as all Colombians, feel that Colombia cannot take 10 more years of this struggle as proposed by the U.S. President. We need resources. In Colombia, we need resources to fight problems as important as drug addiction in our cities. And just as we are mentioning this, the U.S. mayors mentioned that U.S. federal funds should be given to cities to fight this problem.

[Reporter] You are proposing something that other political leaders have called for: an immediate response to the so-called Extraditables' offer to surrender. Apparently, there is no reply to this. Does not this further wear out the process?

[Pastrana] I feel that the important thing is to give them an answer, regardless of what it is. It is a response that is up to the national government. In a war, there are winners and losers. If the losers are accepting surrender, then conditions must be established. The government should establish the conditions, which must be unilateral and should be within the law. I have always proposed that. I believe it is important to get an immediate answer to definitively know the strategy the government will follow. It is also what Colombians are waiting for.

[Reporter] Returning to international issues such as drug production and use, what was the reaction of U.S. mayors regarding the way to fight the drug problem at a time when U.S. streets are flooded with drugs?

[Pastrana] It was curious to see how these mayors have started to discuss topics that are already common in our country. Here there is already talk of threats against judges. For the first time, as I already mentioned, U.S. mayors are mentioning the problem with drug traffickers in the United States. They are no longer saying that drugs were sent from other countries but that the business already has bosses in the United States. I think that there is strong mention of all these problems. Bennett, who is in charge of the U.S. struggle against drugs and who spoke at our luncheon, said that the war is not being won but that the U.S. President is making a very large effort as far as channeling federal funds to help fight drug addiction in cities, strengthening not only prevention and education programs, but the police system, which is different than ours. However, if there is one thing all mayors agreed on, it is the need for resources and strategies to eradicate the problem of drug bosses in the United States. Thus, all the mayors now have mutual sympathy in the face of problems that we either have right now or that we had a few years ago in our country.

Kidnapped Trujillo Parish Priest Found Murdered

PA2404203090 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1739 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Report by Carlos Arturo Paez]

[Text] Trujillo municipality parish Priest Tiberio Fernandez Mafla was found dead this morning at the Cauca River, near El Lobo footpath, Roldanillo jurisdiction, Valle del Cauca Department. The Trujillo priest had been kidnapped eight days ago in Tulua while leaving church, accompanied by three people, after saying mass.

Father Fernandez was 53 and had been the parish priest at Our Lady of Perpetual Help church for five years.

[Begin recording Fernandez—old footage] With a Christian feeling we must protest all violent acts that seek to tarnish the atmosphere of peace we have tried to establish. [end recording]

Like Trujillo parish Priest Tiberio Fernandez Mafla, more than 40 people have been kidnapped and possibly murdered in the northern part of Valle del Cauca Department. Today, the authorities confirmed finding the body of Father Fernandez Mafla in Roldanillo, in the northern part of the department. There, one of the local priests identified him.

Father Fenandez Mafla showed signs of torture and had several gun shot wounds. Right now, the authorities do not know the whereabouts of architect Oscar Pulido, a niece of the priest, and a Trujillo parish employee, who all were accompanying Father Fernandez Mafla when he was kidnapped.

Since he disappeared with these other people, only one anoymous call had been received saying that the priest would be released alive on 22 April. Although the day went by without this occurring, police felt confident he would be freed any moment. In addition, the Buga diocese requested his captors not to kill him. More than 30 people have disappeared in Trujillo during the last month.

[Begin Trujillo Mayor Alvaro Garcia Trujillo recording] The Trujillo Municipality is confronting public order problems that began on 19 April when the Army clashed with certain people on the high part of the western mountain ridge. [end recording]

Even though several decapitated bodies have been found in the Cauca River, the authorities have not confirmed if they belong to the kidnapped peasants. In Marsella, Risaralda Department, the bodies of four peasants were

identified. They had been buried in common graves. For the time being, the unleashed violence has been blamed on area paramilitary groups; on the ELN [Army of National Liberation] who operate in the area; or on the reappearance of political violence.

Parties, M-19 Agree on Assembly Plebiscite

PA2404214790 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1211 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Bogota— The Liberal Party, the Social Conservative Party, the National Salvation Movement, and the M-19 [19 April Movement] agreed to carry out a plebiscite in the 27 May elections so Colombians can decide if they want a national constituent assembly to amend the Constitution. This agreement was reached early today during a meeting held by delegates of the four political groups. The M-19 was consulted about the agreement by telephone, and it gave its approval. Its delegate, Antonio Navarro Wolf, was unable to attend the meeting because of difficulties in travelling from Barranquilla.

According to this agreement, the constituent assembly will be mandatory if 51 percent of the Colombians who can vote in the 27 May elections state that they want a constituent assembly. This agreement will be endorsed by the presidential candidates.

State of Emergency in 2 More Municipalities

PA2504033690 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Text] The Bello and La Estrella Municipalities in Antioquia Department have been declared military emergency zones by the government. According to the government, the public order situation in these areas is especially bad. Both municipalities are now under a military commander who will exert control, along with public forces and DAS [Administrative Department of Security] personnel. Thus, with the military command that governs the Uraba region, the number of municipalities under military control in the Antioquia Department has risen to three.

Paraguay

Armed Forces Express Full Support for President

PY2404180690 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 Apr 90 p 6

[Text] Concepcion—Commander of the I Army Corps Ramon Humberto Garcete, said: "Those who think that our commander in chief and president of the Republic is married to groups of businessmen and land owners are completely wrong." He made this statement during an act in which, on behalf of the Armed Forces, he thanked General Pedro Ocampos, the commander of the 2d Cavalry Division, for the lunch at the 2d Cavalry headquarters in the city of Concepcion.

Garcete denied this rumor immediately after Concepcion Bishop Anibal Maricevich charged, "here in Paraguay, like everywhere in the world, irresponsible capitalists take advantage of their rights and speculate as land owners. In order to make money, those landowners buy land and wait for a German, a U.S. citizen, or the highest bidder to resell their land while other people around them are dying of hunger."

During his brief statement Garcete said: "The Armed Forces have decided to turn Paraguay into a great, free, and sovereign country where the justice and the freedom sought by all Paraguayans can prevail." Garcete added: "The government may have great problems, my General, but they can be solved because all the soldiers under your leadership are willing to cooperate with you in any sector you may require." He concluded by saying: "If you want us to carry out the agrarian reform we will do it, my General, because our soldiers are farmers and humble citizens who are aware of the land problems. We are able to build the great Paraguay of which our heroes dreamed."

Chief of General Staff General Eumelio Bernal said: All the members of the Armed Forces "fly the same banner and share the same feelings toward the fatherland, freedom, and justice."

Bernal said that Msgr. Maricevich's statement was very wise. He denied Armed Forces members were among those who speculated with land. "It is not important to which branch of the Armed Forces we belong. We have the same love for the fatherland if there is something that must be done, as we did during the 2-3 February coup."

Air Force Commander General Dionisio Cabello said: "I believe since 3 February all of us have been speaking the same language. Since that day we have maintained our will to support the institution and our will to comply with the principles and programs promoted by our commander in chief to dignify the Armed Forces and our dear Paraguayan people."

Cabello added the Armed Forces members began to work "from their humble barracks to support the principle and the ideas of our commander in chief. If necessary, we will leave our barracks to cooperate and to implement the agrarian reform, and thus help our poorest sectors. We express our full support to our commander in chief in his decision to conduct our country to its true great destiny."

Resignation of Presidential Secretary Accepted

PY2404211890 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Apr 90 p 16

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, General Andres Rodriguez fully confirmed that Conrado Pappalardo Saldivar, secretary general of the Presidency, resigned "due to family problems" and that he is now "urgently" looking for someone to replace Pappalardo.

When journalists accredited to Government House asked about Pappalardo's resignation, Rodriguez explained: "Pappalardo's problem was that he needed to travel abroad for some time due to family problems, and instead of asking for leave he tendered his resignation as secretary general of the Presidency, which I have accepted."

Regarding a replacement for Pappalardo, the president said he is urgently searching for one "because I need someone to help me carry out my duties." [passage omitted]

First Quarter Inflation Reported 15.3 Percent

PY2404212490 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Apr 90 pp 12, 13

[Summary] According to the Studies and Documentation Center (CDE), the accrued inflation rate for the first quarter of the year totalled 15.3 percent. The CDE computed the first quarter inflation rate at the request of the National Construction Workers Union of the United Labor Federation.

The Central Bank reported the March cost of living index was 3.4 percent and the accrued inflation rate for the quarter totalled 11.3 percent.

Peru

Shining Path Terrorists Kill Mayor in Puno

PY2404154890 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1304 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Lima, 24 Apr (AFP)—The police have reported that on 23 April pro-Maoist Shining Path terrorists killed a mayor in the southern Andean Department of Puno. The mayor was a supporter of the liberal Democratic Front (Fredemo). The terrorists also murdered a leader of a town in the central Andean region of Peru.

According to the source, early on the morning on 23 April some 20 heavily-armed Shining Path terrorists invaded the district of Nunoa, 1,300 km southeast of Lima, and killed Mayor Gonzalo Rodriguez in Nunoa's main square. Rodriguez was shot seven times in the presence of local residents and relatives.

The terrorists also threatened to kill those who attempt to participate in the June runoff elections in which Fredemo leader Mario Vargas Llosa and independent candidate Alberto Fujimori from the Change 90 organization will dispute the post of Peruvian president.

The authorities have also reported that a column of Shining Path terrorists occupied the town of Titlacayan and killed local leader Sabino Sanchez Santos. Titlacayan is located in the central Andean department of Pasco, 320 km east of Lima.

Fujimori, Advisers Working on Government Program

PY2404205790 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Excerpt] For the second day in a row, Change 90 Presidential Candidate Alberto Fujimori met somewhere in the city with advisers and members of his economic team to work on his government program. Change 90 Deputy-elect Luz Salgado commented on the matter.

After publicly rejecting the slander campaign unleashed by a communications medium, Fujimori today continued working on his government program for 1990-95. At around 0940 the former president of the National Rectors Assembly left his home in La Molina District to meet with his team of economic advisers. It is known that Fujimori will speak to the nation next week to explain his strategy for the runoff election scheduled for 3 June. It is also known Fujimori's Cabinet is almost complete and it includes well-known independents, technicians, and professionals.

Fujimori will reveal his program 1 May. It will include proposals for reorganizing the state, creating jobs, reorganizing the tax system, reactivating the agriculture sector, and controling inflation and reducing the fiscal deficit. Alberto Fujimori will also explain his 1990-95 strategy for defending the poorest sectors and for ensuring that salaries recover their purchasing power. Fujimori also intends to work out a national salvation agreement with the various productive sectors. His government program will establish guidelines for the fight against the subversive groups that have brought suffering upon thousand of Peruvian homes. [passage omitted]

Air Force Planes Crash During Training Flights

PY2504033890 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Apr 90

[Communique issued by the Air Force Press Directorate in Lima on 24 April]

[Text] 1. The citizenry is hereby informed that on the afternoon of 23 April, three A-37 Cessna planes of the Air Force that were carrying out training flights crashed into the ground in Porcullo, northern Peru, and that the four crew members were killed. The victims have been identified as Captain Luis Sanchez Perales and Ensigns Fernando Chavez Vellido, Osvaldo Pozo Basalo, and Luis Enrique Escovedo Zayan.

2. The Peruvian Air Force High Command has ordered the necessary investigation to determine the causes of the accident.

Lima, 24 April 1990. Peruvian Air Force Press Directorate.

Uruguay

Police Station Raided on Human Rights Charges

PY2404174690 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Interior Minister Juan Andres Ramirez reported the Maldonado courts in the past few hours ordered a raid on the 10th Maldonado Police Station in the wake of reports of mistreatment of prisoners. No evidence, however, was found to prove the charges. The Minister also reported the 10th Maldonado Police Station building is for sale.

The Minister said that Inspector General (Jesus Monges) will assume the post of Highway Police chief. (Monges) will replace (Pablo Bersulo), who will be assigned to the post of deputy chief of the San Jose Police Station.

Minister Ramirez said that there will be more reassignments in the various departments under his jurisdiction. Such reassignments are regarded as normal. [passage omitted]

Venezuela

Fisheries Negotiations With Trinidad Resumed

FL1904003990 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Report by Andy Johnson]

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela, April 18, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela officials Wednesday afternoon were negotiating a joint venture fisheries project after talks had broken down because of an allegation by Trinidadian fishermen that they were shot by the Venezuelan Coast Guard on March 26. Trinidad's Food Production Minister Dr. Brinsley Samaroo told CANA that he had resumed the negotiations two weeks ago after they were suspended by his colleague, Industry Minister Dr. Bhoe Tewarie.

Samaroo is one of three cabinet ministers accompanying Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson to Venezuela on a two-day state visit which ends Thursday. He said he had decided to re-open the talks with Venezuela on the matter about two weeks ago when it appeared that the Trinidad fishermen who had originally given statements about being shot at and beaten by the Venezuelan guards appeared unwilling to co-operate in the investigations.

Venezuela wants to participate in a joint venture using the facilities of the financially strapped National Fisheries Company in Port of Spain. Samaroo said the representatives of both governments were still to agree on a price for the plant and the extent to which the Venezuelans would contribute to the development of the Trinidad and Tobago fishing industry. Interested parties in Port of Spain have been waging a fierce campaign to get the government to change its mind about going in with Venezuela on this venture. But the government has maintained its position that the project could lead to better relations between both countries, particularly in the vital area of the joint exploitation of the fishing and marine resources in the waters between both countries.

Trinidad and Tobago is insisting that Venezuela find another firm to represent its interests in this venture beside Alpha Pas Quera, the group which was involved in an unsuccessful joint bid with Trinidadian investors to acquire the enterprise. Samaroo said Trinidad and Tobago had nominated the national petroleum marketing company as its agent in the proposed joint venture. The heads of government of both countries were due to sign a comprehensive delimitation treaty Wednesday, paving the way for the mutual exploitation of resources in their exclusive economic zones.

A separate agreement for the issuing of permits to fishermen from both countries to operate in the area was also on the agenda for the signing ceremony. Venezuela wants to issue licenses to 60 Trinidad and Tobago fishermen in return for 70 licenses for their fishermen. But Trinidad and Tobago is seeking to get a reduction in the Venezuelan quota and a corresponding increase in the number for its fishermen because Venezuelan fishermen operate much larger boats than their Trinidad and Tobago counterparts.

Prime Minister Robinson on Tuesday praised what he said was the admirable political culture of Venezuela, as he was invested with the Gran Cordon of the Liberator, Venezuela's highest honour for a non-national. "I have been to many places during the 35 years I have spent in public life. But nowhere have I experienced a political culture that can be an example for many people in other parts of the world as I have experienced here," Robinson told a dinner gathering at La Casona, the official residence of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

"I have never experienced such a combination of words and action in the furtherance of the co-operation and the goodwill between my country and yours," Robinson told Perez, lauding his host as a pragmatic leader who was "humane, dynamic and far-sighted."

Guyana

Government To Allow Election Observers

FL2104135690 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The Guyanese Government is allowing outside observers to monitor elections. Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson outlined conditions yesterday under which Guyana would accept observers. They must apply for a visa if they are from outside the English-speaking

Caribbean. Once the visa is granted, the applicant would then make sure his conduct is not offensive to the Guyanese people and he must abide by the laws of the land.

Apparently, there've been a lot of people from other countries expressing a desire to come to Guyana as election observers.

Hoyte Letter Invites Senator Kennedy To Visit

FL2304145490 Bridgetown CANA in English 2136 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 21, CANA—Guyana President Desmond Hoyte has invited U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy to visit the country in the wake of public criticism of the electoral process in the South American state. Hoyte's invitation followed a suggestion by Kennedy that the administration here should "work to ensure that elections are free and fair".

In a ten-page letter to the U.S. lawmaker released by the president's office, Hoyte said the visit could be at a time convenient to Kennedy and should help him "gain a better understanding of Guyana, its people and our internal arrangments". Hoyte said the allegations of unfair elections here were "quite erroneous" and told Kennedy the information supplied to him was given by persons who "might well have their own particular political axes to grind". "I myself have begun to receive a few letters on the matters about which you have written, though not all of them are couched in the courteous language you have employed," Hoyte wrote.

While Hoyte rebutted the allegations of election irregularities, he stayed clear of demands for independent observers to monitor coming general elections. Hoyte told Kennedy that given the composition of the Guyana society "a very complex situation therefore exists here and...for this reason the nature of and interactions within the society are not readily understood by foreigners who very often mistake shadows for reality in a way reminiscent of Plato's parable of the cave".

"In the circumstances I am pleased to extend an invitation to you to visit Guyana at any time convenient to you," he said. "My party and I remain fully committed to democratic values and I assure you that I, personally, will continue to do every thing to ensure that our elections conform to the highest standards of due regularity and fairness," he added. But Hoyte said in order to strengthen the democratic process "the opposition parties will also have to play their part responsibly and in good faith".

URP Elects New Leader; Gangadeen Forms Party

FL2404000290 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 23, CANA—Guyana's United Republican Party (URP) which five weeks ago ousted its U.S.-based founder-leader, Robert Gangadeen on Sunday [22 April] elected Dr. Leslie Ramsammy, another U.S.-based as its new leader. Ramsammy was elected president of the three-year old conservative party at its second biennial conference attended by about 250 delegates.

Ramsammy was a member of the URP's U.S.-based executive who, like Gangadeen, was ousted from the URP leadership on March 16. Their removal followed an ultimatum from the Georgetown-based executive members demanding that the overseas-based executives take up permanent residence in Guyana within two months.

Gangadeen has since abandoned his bid to assert his leadership within the URP and has, instead, formed a new party—Guyana's ninth—to be known as the National Republican Party (NRP).

National Republican Party Formed Under Gangadee

FL2004210090 Bridgetown CANA in English 2038 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 20, CANA—Guyana has launched a ninth political party with Robert Gangadeen, the deposed leader of the strife-hit United Republican Party (URP) as its leader. Gangadee told reporters that he had been elected leader of the National Republican Party (NRP) at the party's first delegates' congress Thursday [19 April] which was attended by nearly 60 delegates from throughout the country. The NRP congress was held only two days before the URP, of which Gangadeen was a founding member and leader, holds its own congress.

Gangadeen who is based in the United States said he has decided to sever all relations with the URP and not to pursue the leadership issue in the courts. He told reporters a court battle at this time would disrupt the party's machinery for the general elections due by March next year.

Gangadeen said the NRP would use the same constitution as the URP, but was unable to state how many URP members would join his new organisation. He said the NRP was also not interested in membership within the Patriotic Coalition for Democracy (PCD), a grouping of five opposition political parties. Neither would it be advocating a consensus candidate for the coming national elections as is being advocated by some parties within the PCD, he reported.

Other officers elected at the congress were Chairman Kinsell France, with U.S.-based Max Mohammed as general secretary. Mohammed was also general secretary of the URP before he too was dismissed.